US EYES ONLY S2 381 F1NGApproved For Release 2002/05/07: DW PP79R00890A000300030030-8 2 June 1954

DOCUMENT NO CRISIS IN EAST PAKISTAN NO CHANGE BY

Current Situation l.

- A. On 30 May Prime Minister Mohammed Ali assounced dismi of East Pakistan provincial government (identical with East Bengal) and institution of "governor's rule" there under tough, able Iskander Mirza, Pakistan's defense secretary.
- B. "Governor's rule" means that until further notice province will be administered by Mirza appointed from Karachi, rather than by locally elected officials. East Pakistan legislature is theoretically untouched but now without power.
- C. Proops patrolling principal cities of province, and widespread arrests, begun after jute mill riots at Marayanganj on 15 May, are continuing. Former East Pakistan cabinet head, 82 year old Fazlul Huq, is under house arrest, and at least four members his cabinet detained.

SECRET - US KYES ONLY

Approved For Release 2002/05/07: CIA-RDP79R00890A000300030030-8

D. Mohammed Ali says he intends to institute propaganda campaign and economic program to mitigate military rule.

11. Background

- A. Mohammed Ali's 30 May announcement cited three factors leading to governor's rule:
 - 1. Inability Huq government to maintain order, failure of local police and military to take action during 15 May riots, when several hundred people killed.
 - 2. Evidence deliberate attempt outside forces--presumably Communist and Indian--to provoke disorder.
 - 3. "Traiterous" attitude of Huq, as illustrated by MY

 Times interview saying his objective is independence

 for East Pakistan.
- is, Mohammed Ali's case is strong, since Communist infiltration and agitation are certain, though Hug's "treason"

SECRET - US EYES ONLY

Approved For Release 2002/05/07: CIA-RDP79R00890A00030030030-8

C. Karachi took decision reluctantly, apparently fearing political repercussions in East Pakistan, where Hug's United Front won overwhelming election victory over Moslem League last March.

III. Prospects

- A. Decision in essence means Karachi will attempt to hold

 East Pakistan by force until situation cools. Central

 cabinet reported to believe this period may last a year--
 probably until nationwide elections, due for 1955.
 - i. Short term prospects favorable, since army is believed capable of keeping order.
 - 2. Army strength in East Pakistan by early June estimated at 13,000.
- B. Marachi's ability to hold East Pakistan is enhanced by removal of present three principal recognized leaders of United Front:
 - i. Fazlul Hug 32 years old, unstable, now under house arrest. Symbol of East Pakistan's "liberation" from

Approved For Release 2002/05/07 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000300030030-8

SCOPE LIS EVES TIMES

Approved For Release 2002/05/07: CIA-RDP79R00890A000300030030-8

- 2. H. S. Subrawardy "mational" leader, reported seriously ill in Karachi and probably out of politics for some time.
- 3. Maulana Bhashami fellow traveling demagogue, now in East Berlin after attending Communist Peace Congress

1.00			
there.			

25X1C

25X1C

- Front leadership few if any second-liners known to be available. Danger here is that outright and underground Communists-of whom 24 are now reported in East Pakistan legislature-will be residuary legatees of United Front unless sweep of arrests is thorough.
- by gradually increasing agitation in coming months.

 Intensity and tempo of this development depends on success of Karachi's conciliatory program, which seems likely to be fairly small.

Approved For Release 2002/05/07 : CIA-RDP79R00890A00030003000-8

E. While there will be no major effect on Pakistan's stitude toward his aid or Western orientation, Karachi's preoccupation with East Pakistan problem is expected to preclude for some time its active participation in international problems --- e.g., supervision of Indochina settlement or additional efforts at "northern tier" defense pacts.

